

EIGHTH  
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE  
BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE  
MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

PRESENTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING,

MAY 30, 1849.



BOSTON :  
PRESS OF T. R. MARVIN, 24 CONGRESS STREET.  
1849.

# ANNUAL MEETING.

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THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY held its Eighth Annual Meeting at its office, in Boston, at 12 M., on Wednesday, May 30, 1849; the Hon. SIMON GREENLEAF, President, in the chair.

The Treasurer's Report, with the Auditor's certificate, was presented and accepted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz:—

## PRESIDENT.

HON. SIMON GREENLEAF.

## VICE PRESIDENTS.

REV. LEONARD WOODS, D. D.  
REV. E. S. GANNETT, D. D.  
REV. HEMAN HUMPHREY, D. D.  
R. A. CHAPMAN, Esq.

REV. WILLIAM M. ROGERS.  
REV. EBENEZER BURGESS, D. D.  
REV. CHARLES BROOKS.  
REV. B. B. EDWARDS, D. D.

## SECRETARY, GENERAL AGENT, AND TREASURER.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

## AUDITOR.

ELIPHALET KIMBALL.

## MANAGERS.

REV. G. W. BLAGDEN.  
DR. J. V. C. SMITH.  
ALBERT FEARING.  
T. R. MARVIN.  
JAMES HAYWARD.

JAMES C. DUNN.  
HON. ABRAHAM R. THOMPSON.  
THOMAS TARBELL.  
DANIEL NOYES.

The following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, viz:—

Whereas the Republic of Liberia ought to have within itself the means of educating citizens for all the duties of public and private life,—among which means a College is indispensable;

And whereas the greater part of the funds for the support of such an Institution must be collected, and can be most advantageously invested and managed, in the United States; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Managers of this Society be requested, in correspondence with the Managers of the National and State Colonization Societies, to procure, as soon as may be, the organization of a Board of Trustees for

that purpose ; the said Board to frame its own constitution and by-laws, fill its own vacancies, appoint its own officers, and act in concert with the Government of Liberia, independent of those Societies.

Adjourned, to meet at 3 P. M., at the Tremont Temple, for public exercises.

AFTERNOON. The Society met according to adjournment. After the President had taken the chair, with some appropriate remarks, the Rev. LYMAN GILBERT opened the meeting with prayer.

The Secretary read an abstract of the Annual Report ; after which the Rev. WILLIAM McLAIN, Secretary of the Parent Society, made a statement of some of the doings and wants of that Society.

Letters from the Hon. JOHN DAVIS and Hon. EDWARD EVERETT were then read by the Secretary.

The Rev. JOHN TODD, D. D., moved that the Report be accepted and referred to the Board of Managers for publication ; which was voted.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Dr. TODD, Rev. J. B. PINNEY, Rev. A. BULLARD, D. D., and Rev. Mr. SAWTELL ; after which it was closed with the benediction, by the Rev. DANIEL DANA, D. D.

## ANNUAL REPORT.

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DURING the year ending April 30, 1849, the Massachusetts Colonization Society has employed the following agencies, viz :

The Rev. M. G. WHEELER, who entered the field at the beginning of the year, has labored seven months and a half; the Rev. M. G. PRATT, who commenced in November, has labored four months and a quarter; and Capt. GEORGE BARKER labored about five weeks, closing with the year; amounting in all to thirteen months of continuous labor. Our agents have every where found a decided increase in the number of our friends, and in the strength of their friendship. The pecuniary pressure, which has been more severe and continuous in Massachusetts than in any other part of the country, has compelled many of our friends reluctantly to diminish their subscriptions, or to withhold them for the present. Yet our receipts have been \$4,801 59, which is an advance of more than \$2,000 upon those of the preceding year. The disbursements have been \$5,193 89; so that there is a balance of \$392 30 due to the Treasurer. This is the only debt due from the Society.

The existence of such an adverse balance at the end of the year is very undesirable, and has usually been avoided; but this year it was unavoidable. The call for funds to secure the freedom of those who must emigrate during the year or revert into slavery for life, was such as could not be resisted. This call was especially urgent near the close of the year 1848. The remaining 141 of the "Ross slaves," who had been wrongfully deprived of their freedom for more than twelve years, were ready to go, and must go then, or be sold for life. There were nearly 200 others, mostly emancipated slaves, who were ready, and who could not be delayed without serious disadvantage. The Parent Society had already exhausted its funds in meeting similar claims, and was as deeply in debt as was deemed consistent with justice to its creditors. If this expensive expedition should be sent out on credit, the funds to pay the bills at maturity and meet the other liabilities of the Society, might come in, or they might not; and the

Executive Committee at Washington felt that, as honest men, they could not do it. And yet the expedition must go, or the Ross slaves must lose their freedom, and the story of the Society's inability to save them would exert a most disastrous influence on all its hopes of future usefulness. Such a proclamation of its weakness would seal the fate of thousands, to whom liberty was about to be offered.

To meet this crisis, the New York State Society pledged its future income to the amount of \$6,000, in instalments, the last of which is payable on the first of June. The Massachusetts Society, besides making the remittances and assuming the responsibilities which have caused this balance, made arrangements, based on ample security, by which another sum of \$6,000 might be placed at the disposal of the Parent Society, if it should prove to be indispensable. This arrangement was made possible by the kind assistance of a member of the Board of Managers. It is perfectly safe for all parties concerned, and can never embarrass the ordinary operations of the Society. As none of the money has yet been used, no part of it appears in the account for the year now ending.

The claim of the Society on the estate of Oliver Smith, for \$500 towards the purchase of territory, is yet unadjusted, as the settlement of the estate is not yet sufficiently advanced to admit of its adjustment. As the "Trustees of the Smith Charities" are now incorporated, the estate will probably be soon transferred to their hands, the executor released from his liabilities, and, as we hope, our claim will be allowed and paid.

Among our receipts for the past year, is a legacy of \$1,000 from the Hon. JOSEPH G. KENDALL, late of Worcester, a life member and a constant and liberal patron of our Society. The legacy was promptly paid by his brother and executor, Jonas H. Kendall, Esq. For more perfect legal security, this sum was bequeathed, in form, to the Parent Society, which is an incorporated institution.

#### AFFAIRS OF LIBERIA.

Soon after our last annual meeting, the President of Liberia arrived at Boston, accompanied by Commissioners authorized to arrange the future relations of the Republic to the Colonization Society, and by other distinguished citizens. After a full and minute examination of the subject, arrangements were made, mutually satisfactory. The Society agreed to cede all its lands to the Republic, reserving only such rights in them as are necessary for the performance of its duty to future emigrants, and an appropriation of ten per cent. on the proceeds of the sale of public lands, for all time to come, for purposes of education. While in this country, the President was able to make some

commercial arrangements, of great importance to the finances of the Republic.

While in Boston and New York, the President received very flattering attentions, both from the city governments, and from prominent citizens. Some of the gentlemen who came with him, traveled more extensively, and were every where well received. Several public meetings were held, at which much valuable and satisfactory information was communicated. Every where, an impression was made, highly honorable to themselves and their country, and encouraging to the friends of the African race.

President Roberts next visited England, France and Belgium, where he was received with all the courtesy and respect due to his personal worth and official station. The governments of England and France formally acknowledged the Independence of Liberia, and pledged the co-operation of their forces on that coast with those of the Republic in suppressing the slave trade. The Prussian government, also, through its ambassador at London, promised a formal recognition, as soon as the necessary formalities could be executed. With the British government, an advantageous commercial treaty was negotiated. On his departure, a vessel of the Royal Navy was ordered to convey him to Liberia; and lately, that government has presented a revenue cutter of four guns to the Republic.

This acknowledgment of the Independence of Liberia carries with it the acknowledgment of the boundaries of the Republic, as previously defined by its legislature. Those boundaries include the whole territory which the Society, a few years since, undertook to purchase. That whole territory is therefore secured to the Republic, against all European claimants. The whole has also been purchased of the natives, except a few small tracts, occupying perhaps twenty miles of coast; and these now belong to Liberia, just as lands west of the Mississippi, to which the Indian title has not yet been extinguished, belong to the United States.

The population of Liberia was estimated by President Roberts, in his inaugural address, January, 1848, at upwards of 80,000 souls. The increase by emigration and purchase must have raised it, by this time, to about 100,000, who have lived in peace and safety, for the past year, under the laws of the Republic. Less than thirty years ago, they were divided into numerous petty tribes, all engaged in the slave trade, and making continual war on each other for the purpose of catching slaves to sell; while the individuals of each tribe were at the mercy of the barbarous despot at its head. Now, they are all united under one Republic, with a constitution and laws like our own; and there has been no disturbance among them, except in a single instance, where one of the ex-kings undertook to punish, without due

forms of law, an attempt to participate in the slave trade; and that disturbance existed in only a single neighborhood, and was quickly suppressed. In fact, the authority of the Republic seems to be firmly established at home. There is probably no government in Europe which has reason to rely so confidently on the continuance of domestic tranquillity. Perhaps it would not be too much to say, that there is no nation in Europe, where every individual has equal reason to calculate upon the uninterrupted enjoyment of all his just and legal rights.

The British government not only recognizes the claim of Liberia to all the territory within her boundaries, but desires to see those boundaries extended on the north, so as to include those hitherto unmanageable slave marts at Gallinas and in its vicinity. There was reason to believe that the territory might be purchased of the natives for a moderate sum. When President Roberts left England, the question of furnishing the requisite funds was before the government, and apparently, about to be decided in the affirmative. It would doubtless be a good bargain on the part of England, as she has annually, for many years, spent a much larger sum in blockading that part of the coast, without being able to stop the slave trade there. If the government should finally decide against furnishing the funds, it was considered certain that they would be furnished by private munificence. One gentleman pledged himself for half the amount, and no difficulty was anticipated in procuring the remainder.

Such is the conclusion to which the British Government has been brought, as to the influence of Liberia on the slave trade. And this conclusion was not founded on the representations of President Roberts alone. The question had been patiently investigated by officers of the British squadron stationed on that coast for the suppression of that detestable traffic. They had gathered up the various rumors which certain well-known slanderers had, for well-known purposes, been scattering abroad, injurious to the government of Liberia and some of its principal citizens. On careful inquiry, they had found those rumors utterly false, and had so reported them to their superiors at home. They had also reported their full conviction, founded on years of experience, that the planting of colonies like Liberia is the most effectual, and indeed the only absolutely effectual mode of suppressing the slave trade. With this evidence before them, that government very naturally wished to negotiate with the Liberians, for the suppression of the slave trade in the region of Gallinas, where their efforts to suppress the traffic by blockade have always been baffled.

In view of all the circumstances, it appears evident that the recognition of Liberian Independence by the nations of Europe is something more than a mere permission to exist. The Republic is welcomed into the family of nations, as a power whose prosperous exis-

tence supplies a serious want. It is for the interest of Europe, that there should be a civilized and responsible government on the Western coast of Africa ; a power by negotiating with which the interests of commerce and of inter-national morality in that part of the world may be secured. Such a power, they evidently believe that Liberia is beginning to be ; and for their own sakes, as well as for higher reasons, they must desire her permanence and prosperity. We may expect, then, that they will not only abstain from inflicting any injury on the new Republic, but will do whatever they can with propriety, to promote her welfare and insure her stability.

Brought into such relations to the civilized world, Liberia must go on and prosper, and be respectable and respected, even if all further aid from this country were withheld.

The most prominent and pressing want of the new Republic is, an increase of good citizens. Of her present population, more than ten to one are uncivilized heathen natives, who know just enough of civilization to understand that they shall be gainers by placing themselves under a civilized government. They are spread over the whole territory ; and every where they need civilized men from America to settle among them, to be their instructors, both by precept and example ; to be local magistrates, so that the laws can every where be regularly administered ; to introduce into every neighborhood, the arts, usages and decencies of civilization ; and above all, to exhibit, before every eye, the light of a Christian life. But we need not enlarge on this point. Evidently, the first want of a state is men, who can and will perform the duties of citizens. While such men are so needed there, and are so crowding upon us with their applications for a passage, no funds which can be applied to this purpose, ought to be diverted to any other.

Another want, though not so immediately pressing, is equally imperative, and must soon be supplied. Liberia wants a University, of high order ; one that shall be the best place in the world for the education of colored people. Liberia is probably as ripe for the commencement of such an institution, as New England was when Harvard College was founded. Her common schools are already respectable, both in number and quality. They need improvement ; but it is not probable that they will ever be very much improved, except through the influence of a University, raising up a supply of better qualified teachers on the ground. High schools have been established, and have done much, and some of them are now doing much ; but they all have been, and those that still survive will continue to be, embarrassed by causes which will continue to operate, till they are supplied with native teachers, educated at their own University. The standard of education needs to be raised in all the learned professions. A Republic



ought to contain within itself, the means of acquiring a good education in law, medicine and theology.

Such an institution must of necessity be a work of time. It should begin on a small scale, but with large plans. Two or three teachers are enough at first. The buildings should cost but a few thousand dollars. There should be a library, containing several copies of every work necessary as a text book in a college course, and a small, but well-selected assortment on general literature and science. And there should be provision for the entire support of a small number of students; for, though a few of the more wealthy citizens will gladly defray the expense of the education of their own sons, yet the Republic will need, and must have, educated men, much faster than such families can supply them; and it is very important that some youths from native families should be liberally educated without delay. A manual labor department may be added, if found desirable for purposes of discipline, or for education in the industrial arts; but all experience forbids us to rely upon it as a means of support, either in whole or in part.

There are decisive indications of a readiness in this country to supply this want. It is known that several gentlemen in this State have long intended to make liberal donations for this object, when the proper time should come. A gentleman in one of the south-western States has placed at the disposal of the Hon. J. R. Ingersoll, President of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, three thousand dollars, as a permanent fund for education in Liberia. Another southern gentleman has given, through Elliot Cresson, Esq., Secretary of that Society, six hundred dollars "for the purchase of mathematical instruments for academical purposes in Liberia," and two hundred for other uses in promoting education. Two members of this Society have sent out to Liberia the necessary instruments for a series of meteorological observations.

Something ought to be done, without delay, to give system and concentration to this spontaneous liberality; as otherwise it will expend itself in isolated efforts with very little beneficial effect. The proposed university must of course have its own board of trustees, incorporated by the Legislature of Liberia; but as any considerable amount of permanent funds can be more advantageously invested and held here than there, a Board is needed here, which may receive, invest and hold them, and pay over the annual or quarterly proceeds, together with such funds as are given for present use, to the proper recipients there. Such a Board, possessing public confidence, might, by attracting donations to itself, or by correspondence with other bodies having a similar object in view, secure unity and efficiency of action among the friends and patrons of liberal education in Liberia.

There is a third want, which should not be neglected. Liberia needs a National Library. This should contain such standard works as the members of the legislature, the judiciary and the principal executive officers of government need to consult for guidance in the performance of their respective duties. To these should be added, valuable works in any department of human knowledge, and especially such as are too costly for private libraries. Every State needs such a library at its seat of government, and none more than Liberia. If each of these United States would give its own statutes, the reports of its supreme court, and other published documents, they would make a good beginning for such a library; but it ought to contain works of other kinds, which can be seasonably furnished only by private munificence.

At first, either the University or the National Library ought to contain all the works which are indispensable to a student in either of the learned professions. When, at some future time, professional schools are established, these works may, if it shall be thought advisable, be transferred to them. Probably, the University should be first established, and its library should be made the place of deposit for the others.

While we call attention to all these wants, in the confident hope that they will soon be supplied, we must not forget that our most appropriate work, as a society, is the supply of the first and most urgent of them, the want of citizens. And in this work, there has been a gratifying increase.

The number of emigrants sent out in 1848, was 443; more, by 113, than had been sent out in the three previous years. The applications for passage before the Society at the beginning of that year were 310; and at its close, 657. Such is the rate at which the work increases on our hands.

Of those sent out in 1848, 324 were slaves, emancipated for the purpose of emigration, 117 were free, and two were recaptured Africans. Of the 657 applicants before us at the commencement of the present year, about the same proportion are slaves, and must continue to be slaves unless they emigrate.

The number who have already sailed since the commencement of the present year, 1849, is 408. Among them are the remaining 141, emancipated by the will of Capt. Isaac Ross, of Mississippi, for whose freedom the Society has sustained a contest with the heirs of Capt. Ross, ever since his death in January, 1836. During these thirteen years of litigation, his heir and executor has managed to expend an estate of more than \$100,000, left for the benefit of these slaves and for founding a college in Liberia. Of the others, 181 sailed from Savannah, early in this month. Of these, 69 are members of churches, five are Baptist preachers, 103 can read, 30 can write, 24 had pur-

chased their own freedom at a cost of \$15,750, and 47 were emancipated, most of them by living masters, that they might accompany their wives and children. One of them, a blacksmith, had paid \$2,500 for himself, and \$300 for his wife.

Of the applications for passage since the commencement of the year, when they were 657, we have received no full report. We know, however, that among them are 140 slaves on one estate in Georgia, who must go next February, or be slaves for life. The number of applicants, such as it will be impossible to refuse and hard to defer, will doubtless be raised to more than 1,000 before the end of the year, and will indispensably require the income of the Society to be more than doubled.

There has also been an increase of the receipts of the Society, but not in an equal proportion. The total for 1847 was \$32,104 11. For 1848, it was \$58,860 76; being an increase of \$26,756 65, over that of 1847. Of this sum, \$9,458 43 was received for the passages of emancipated slaves, from their masters or master's estates.

The number of free colored people who emigrated during the last year was greater than the whole number of emigrants for either of the two years next preceding. At least as many more have gone since the commencement of the present year. And it is well known that large numbers are intending soon to emigrate. Such is the effect of the declaration and acknowledgment of Liberian Independence on their minds. And as surely as a civilized and respected nation of their own race continues to exist on the African coast, their desire to join themselves to it will continue to increase.

The number of emancipated emigrants will also continue to increase. There have always been masters whose principles and feelings prompted them to emancipate their slaves; and some of them have preferred to do it in connection with colonization. There is no reason to think that the number of such masters, or their strength of feeling or conviction, has at all diminished. For some years, the inability of the Society to aid them repressed their hopes and reduced them to inactivity. But our late success has revived their hopes, and they are coming forward in unexpected numbers.

Nor is this all. In most of the southern States, the burden of an excessive colored population is beginning to be felt, or anticipated. In some, even the natural increase is regarded as a surplus, which it is necessary to push off into other States; while those other States regard their own natural increase as quite enough, and are strongly disposed to resist the offered addition. Some part of this surplus must find an outlet in Liberia.

There is also in some of the southern States, especially in Kentucky, a strong desire, felt by large and increasing numbers, for the termina-

tion of slavery itself; and even if the friends of the present movement in Kentucky should fail of present success, they will continue to labor, and, it can scarce be doubted, will obtain the victory at no very distant day. But these men, almost universally, reject the idea of emancipation without colonization, believing that such a change would be injurious both to the colored race and the white. In this belief they may be wrong; but whether right or wrong, so they believe, and for the present, they will act accordingly. In every work of such magnitude, the actors are gradually enlightened by experience, and plans are more or less modified during their execution. It will be so in the case under consideration. Let the work be once begun, and if there are essential errors in the original plan, they will be discovered and corrected as it proceeds. If emancipation on the soil is really the right way to terminate slavery in Kentucky, they will in time see it to be so, and adopt it. If, as they now believe, emancipation ought to be connected with removal from the State, experience will only confirm them in that belief, and teach them the best ways of executing it. However the work may be destined to end, it will begin, if it begins soon, in accordance with their present views; for those views are very confidently entertained,—so confidently, that but for the hope of aid from colonization, few of them would consent even to take the subject into consideration.

Here is a great work marked out for us, more or less of which we shall doubtless be called upon to perform. If provision is to be made for the whole colored population, first of Kentucky, and then of other States, as one after another shall follow her example, it will have attained a magnitude, foreseen by some of the founders of the Society, requiring the action of mightier agencies than ours. And if we are only to do what must be done while the actors are finding by experience a better way, it is evident that the progress of the work will require us vastly to extend our operations. The state of mind which now exists there, cannot fail to furnish numerous emigrants. Even if the present movement ends in defeat, many who are zealous and will become more zealous in promoting it, will call on us for aid in relieving themselves at least from the burden of slavery.

It is certain, then, that applications for aid will continue to pour in upon us, both from free people of color and from masters and their slaves. We have land enough for them all. Including the Maryland territory on the south, where our emigrants would be willingly received, and the proposed additions on the north, our territory in Africa is sufficient to receive and sustain the whole colored population of the United States; and if it were not, more can be had at a very slight expense. The capacity of Liberia for receiving emigrants safely has been greatly increased. They may now go by thousands annually;

and the more numerous they become, the greater numbers they may safely receive. In short, there is no prospect that our operations will be limited by any thing but the amount of our funds.

And we confidently hope that the necessary funds will not be withheld. The appeal to all the friends of Africa, and of the descendants of Africans, is such as cannot easily be resisted.

The great valley of the Mississippi, we have often been told, will in a few generations contain a hundred millions of inhabitants, and there is danger that they will be inadequately supplied with Christian institutions. This is a thought of tremendous power, and it has called forth fervent prayer and liberal efforts. In Africa are more than a hundred millions already, and they are as destitute of the gospel and as deeply sunk in sin and misery, as any part of the human race ever were, or are likely to be; and here is an open door, by which salvation may enter those hitherto inaccessible regions of darkness, wretchedness and crime. A population, equal to that of Papal Europe, plunged in more than papal darkness, calls for gospel light, for civil and religious liberty; and here they are planted, and hence they may be diffused without obstruction. We are called upon to labor for the six hundred millions of the heathen world. In Africa is about one-fourth of all the heathenism on earth, and in its most malignant form; and no agency makes more rapid and effectual inroads upon its dark domain, than ours. In our own land are nearly three millions of slaves; and we may, with the hearty co-operation and thanks of their masters, at a slight expense, secure the emancipation of as many of them as we please. An appeal, sustained by such motives, to such a community as ours, cannot be in vain.

## DONATIONS

To the Massachusetts Colonization Society for the year ending April  
30, 1849.

[N. B. When the same person has made two donations within the financial year,—as for example, one in May, 1848, and another in April, 1849,—the amount of both is acknowledged. Donations received since April 30, 1849, will appear in the Report for next year. The acknowledgments for "Cash," without a donor's name, are partly for sums, the donors of which withhold their names, and partly for donations less than one dollar each. Besides the sums here acknowledged, sundry donors have remitted \$589 96 to the Parent Society at Washington directly, and \$201 12 through the New York Colonization Society, which remittances have been acknowledged in the African Repository. Payments for the Repository are acknowledged in that publication, and are not in this list.]

<i>Ashby</i> , Unitarian Society,	7 00	<i>Boston</i> , Albert Fearing,	25 00
<i>Auburn</i> , Capt. Nathaniel Stone,	2 00	Hon. R. G. Shaw, 2 dona.	125 00
E. J. Stone,	1 00	George H. Kuhn, 2 "	50 00
Anson Sanborn,	1 00	George W. Thayer,	10 00
Stephen Sibley,	2 00	F. Haven,	10 00
T. & P. S. Merriam,	2 00	Theodore Chase, 2 dona.	15 00
A. L. Ackley,	1 00	Henry Codman, 2 "	20 00
— Coggeshall,	1 00	Jacob Bancroft,	10 00
J. Clark,	1 00	P. Butler, Jr., 2 dona.	15 00
Dea. — Knowlton,	5 00	Samuel Fales,	5 00
A. A. Stone,	1 00	J. McGregor,	3 00
Israel Stone,	1 00	Mrs. Savage,	1 00
Samuel Eddy,	1 00	William C. Bond,	30 00
Nathan Clark,	2 00	Samuel Johnson, 2 dona.	15 00
Dea. Isaac Stone,	1 00	Daniel Safford,	10 00
" T. Eaton,	2 00	B. T. Reed,	10 00
" William Emerson,	1 00	J. C. Howe,	5 00
Benjamin Wiser,	2 00	M. Grant, 2 dona.	15 00
Leonard Rice,	2 00	Edward Cruft,	5 00
William Eaton,	1 00	William Dehon,	5 00
Ezra Rice,	1 00	C. G. Loring,	5 00
Edward Rice,	1 00	O. Eldridge,	5 00
Dr. — Greene,	1 00	R. Thaxter,	5 00
Cash from 9 others,	3 78—36 78	A. Plummer, Jr.	5 00
<i>Berlin</i> , Henry H. Bliss,	1 00	Phineas Sprague,	5 00
George W. Sawyer,	1 00	J. P. Rice,	5 00
Josiah Bride,	1 00	R. B. Carter,	5 00
Rev. Henry Adams,	2 00	Thomas Tarbell,	5 00
Sophia Adams,	1 00	Quincy Tufts,	5 00
Cash from others,	2 16—8 16	Daniel Denny,	5 00
<i>Beverly</i> , Mrs. S. Hooper,	10 00	A. W. Thaxter, 2 dona.	10 00
Josiah Raymond,	2 00	E. W. Robbins,	5 00
Coll., Washington-st. Ch.	12 25	Misses Inches, 2 dona.	15 00
" North Parish, by Rev.		G. How,	5 00
Mr. Gannett,	8 25	James Reed,	5 00
R. P. Waters, Esq.	15 00—47 50	F. D. Peters,	5 00
<i>Blackstone</i> , T. D. Eells,	1 00	J. Rayner,	3 00
Dea. W. Sanders,	1 00	George Livermore,	3 00
Oliver Clapp,	1 00	George A. Curtis,	3 00
N. Chapin,	1 00	M. S. Lincoln,	3 00
Joseph Carroll, Jr.	1 00	Rev. A. Bullard,	6 00
M. Cummings,	1 00	Thomas Wigglesworth,	30 00
Moses Farnum,	1 00—7 00	A. Kingman,	5 00

<i>Boston</i> , C. Homer,	5 00	<i>Bridgewater</i> , N. Tillinghast,	5 00
R. B. Storer,	5 00	<i>Brimfield</i> , James Brown,	1 00
Solomon Wildes, 2 dona.	10 00	Dr. Knight,	1 00
M. F. Fowler,	3 00	Catharine B. Perry,	1 00
H. Curtis,	2 00	Ezra Perry,	1 00
W. R. Sumner,	2 00	Simeon Hubbard,	1 00
J. M. Mayo,	10 00	A. Homer,	1 00
A. H.	10 00	D. Brown,	1 00
Mrs. & Misses A. & C. Loring	50 00	L. Bishop,	1 00
George H. Loring,	50 00	Lucy Hubbard,	1 00
James Hayward,	50 00	Linus Homer,	1 00
William Appleton,	30 00	Solomon Homer,	1 00
T. B. Curtis,	30 00	Simeon Coye,	1 00
E. T. Andrews, 3 dona.	20 00	Cash from 8 others,	3 50—15 50
Samuel Salisbury,	10 00	<i>Cambridge</i> , Miss Ann Pomroy,	5 00
E. S. Cheesebrough,	10 00	H. W. Longfellow,	5 00
J. Chickering,	10 00	Charles Beck,	5 00
Stephen Fairbanks,	5 00	J. E. Worcester,	5 00—20 00
S. H. Walley,	5 00	<i>Charlestown</i> , Hon. A. R. Thomp-	
R. Choate,	5 00	son,	10 00
Thomas W. Phillips,	5 00	James Adams,	10 00
John Simmons,	5 00	Thomas Marshall,	10 00
G. C. Lyman,	5 00	A. Carlton,	10 00
Daniel Kimball,	5 00	C. Foster,	6 50
Little & Brown, 2 dona.	10 00	E. Craft,	1 00
Marlboro' Hotel,	5 00	H. Forster,	10 00
O. & G. D. Dutton,	5 00	D. White,	10 00
Rev. N. L. Frothingham, D.D.		S. Kidder,	30 00
2 dona.	10 00	S. Abbott,	5 00
A. G. Peck,	5 00	A. Gage,	3 00
C. H. Mills,	5 00	J. Hunnewell,	10 00
S. P. Fuller,	5 00	G. W. Warren,	10 00
Joseph Eveleth,	2 00	E. Lawrence,	3 00
M. S. Parker,	3 00	T. S. Hurd,	5 00
Albert Day,	3 00	E. Crane,	10 00
James Vila,	2 00	B. Whipple,	5 00
Hon. James Savage,	30 00	P. Hubbell,	5 00
A Friend to Africa, (non-res-		John Hurd,	5 00
ident,)	30 00	E. Brown,	3 00
W. C. Bond & T. R. Marvin,		Cash from 25 others,	57 75—219 25
Apparatus,	25 00	<i>Chelsea</i> , Rev. Isaac Wetherell,	
E. E. Esq.	2 00	by a Friend,	30 00
C. O. Whitman,	5 00	<i>Clintonville</i> , H. N. Bigelow,	5 00
Lowell Mason,	5 00	Dea. James Patterson,	1 00—6 00
E. Kimball,	2 00	<i>Dudley</i> , Cash, from 3 donors,	62
T. R. Marvin,	5 00	<i>East Hampton</i> , Rev. L. Wright,	2 00
H. Cabot,	5 00	Edward Smith,	30 00—32 00
I. Read,	5 00	<i>Enfield</i> , Mrs. Clarissa Smith,	20 00
Edward Brooks,	5 00	<i>Fairhaven</i> , A. Adams,	5 00
J. A. Lowell,	5 00	E. Sawin,	5 00
G. H. Lodge,	5 00	Abner Pease,	5 00
E. Blanchard,	5 00	Capt. Samuel Borden,	40 00
Rev. J. T. W. Sargeant,	5 00	Cash, from 2 others,	3 00—58 00
J. Welles,	5 00	<i>Fall River</i> , P. Gifford,	50
R. Sullivan,	5 00	John S. Cotton,	1 00—1 50
J. Lane,	5 00	<i>Grafton</i> , Lovell Howe,	1 00
George Morey,	5 00	L. W. Dodge,	1 00
Rev. Manton Eastburn,	5 00	Lucy Wood,	2 00
P. C. Brooks,	20 00	J. D. Wheeler,	1 00
P. R. Dalton,	10 00	Samuel Harrington,	1 00
J. French,	5 00	C. W. Fortush,	2 00
Edmund Munroe,	5 00	N. Kimball,	1 00
Cash, from 14 others,	57 00	R. E. Warren,	1 00
—1,186 00		Jonathan Warren,	2 00
<i>Boylston</i> , Jotham Bush,	3 00	Cash, from 2 others,	55—12 55
O. S. Kendall,	1 00	<i>Holden</i> , James Winch, by Rev.	
Col. H. Gibbs,	1 00	Mr. Paine,	2 00
Stephen Flagg,	1 00	<i>Leicester</i> , Rev. J. R. Worcester,	5 00
Cyrus Coburn,	1 00	James A. Deuny,	5 00
Rupert Andrews,	1 00	Isaac Southgate,	5 00
H. H. Brigham,	1 00	J. Q. Lamb,	1 00
Cash from 4 others,	2 00—11 00	Dwight Biscoe,	2 00
<i>Bradford</i> , Samuel Lovejoy, Esq.	5 00	John Woodcock,	2 00

<i>Leicester</i> , Cash,	50—20	50	<i>Reading</i> , Rev. R. Emerson,	3 00
<i>Lowell</i> , John Aiken, Esq.	10 00		<i>Roxe</i> , Congregational Society,	2 00
B. J. French,	3 00		<i>Salem</i> , Rev. S. M. Worcester, 2	
Mrs. — Pollard,	1 00		donations,	15 00
Mrs. — Brown,	1 00		M. Shepard,	10 00
Samuel Burbank,	2 00		W. D. Pickman,	10 00
O. W. Stickney,	2 00		W. Pickman,	15 00
A Friend,	1 00—20	00	N. Appleton,	2 00
<i>Lynn</i> , Rev. Parsons Cooke, D.D.			John Chapman,	2 00
Type,	30	50	J. W. Peele,	10 00
<i>Manchester, Eng.</i> , A. S. Thorn-			John Dike,	2 00
ton, by E. Kimball, 2 dona.	50 00	50 00	Nathaniel Silsbee,	5 00
<i>Medford</i> , Hon. P. C. Brooks,	50 00		S. B. Walcott,	5 00
Mrs. Sarah Preston, 2 dona.	40 00		J. G. Sprague,	3 00
Dr. Daniel Swan, 2 "	40 00		D. A. White,	5 00
D. Hall,	10 00—140	00	A. Huntington,	3 00
<i>Millbury</i> , Rev. Nath'l Beach,		2 00	N. Silsbee, Jr.	5 00
<i>Milford</i> , Capt. W. C. Perry,	1 00		G. Peabody,	10 00
G. A. Tilton,	1 00		E. Mack,	3 00
Lydia M. Claffin,	5 00		T. Daland,	5 00
A. C. Mayhew,	1 00		William F. Gardner,	3 00
C. W. Chapin,	1 00		John Bertram,	5 00
W. A. Hayward,	1 00		Cash, from 7 others,	12 00—130 00
Dr. A. C. Fay,	1 00		<i>Slatersville</i> , R. I., Mrs. Ruth	
J. D. Seagrave,	6 37		Slater,	5 00
Miss H. Rice,	1 00		Rev. T. A. Taylor,	1 00—6 00
Rev. David Long,	2 00		<i>Sturbridge</i> , Dea. Zenas Dunton,	5 00
Capt. C. Ellis,	1 00		David Wight, Jr.	2 00
Rev. Preston Pond,	2 00		Dea. P. Allen,	1 00
Cash, from 17 others,	8 41—31	78	Perez Walker,	5 00
<i>Monson</i> , Dea. A. W. Porter,	10 00		James Johnson,	1 00
Mrs. Joel Norcross,	1 00		Dea. G. Davis,	1 00
L. F. Newton,	3 00		Dr. W. S. Sanders,	3 00
O. Bradford,	1 00		Cyrus Fay,	5 00
S. G. Reynolds,	2 00		L. Shumway,	1 00
C. W. Holmes,	2 00		Col. David Wight,	2 00
Alfred Norcross,	1 00		Melville Haynes,	1 00
Rev. A. Ely, D. D.	3 00		John Fay,	1 00
Daniel D. Moody,	1 00		Henry Haynes, Jr.	1 00
Foster Pepper,	1 00		Cash from 6 others,	2 45—31 45
H. Lyon,	3 00		<i>Taunton</i> , G. W. Chesbrough,	1 00
Joseph L. Reynolds,	1 00		Silas Shepherd,	2 00
Mrs. Sarah Flint,	1 50		B. C. Hatch,	1 00
Cash, from 5 others,	2 00—32	50	Cash,	1 00—5 00
<i>Nashua, N. H.</i> , Rev. S. G. Bul-			<i>Uxbridge</i> , J. F. Southwick,	5 00
finch,	2 00		C. A. Messenger,	12 50
E. Spaulding,	5 00		Martin S. Brown,	1 00
Hiram Newhall,	2 00		Mary Farnum,	1 00
J. A. Wheat,	2 00		Mrs. A. & Miss H. T. Taft,	1 00
A Friend,	1 00		Joseph Day,	5 00
S. Kendrick,	3 00		Dea. E. W. Fletcher,	5 00
Thomas W. Gillis,	30 00—45	00	Eliza M. Taft,	1 00
<i>New Bedford</i> , Chas. W. Morgan,	10 00		George L. Taft,	1 00
David R. Green,	20 00		Jacob Taft,	1 00
John H. Gardner,	1 00		Loke Taft,	2 00
C. & S.	1 00		Dea. B. Bullard,	1 00
A Friend to the Oppressed,	15 00		A. A. Wood,	1 00
William W. Swain,	20 00		R. Rogerson, Jr.	1 00
A Friend,	2 00		J. C. Keith,	1 00
Cash,	3 00		Mrs. Sarah G. Cole,	10 00
I. H. Bartlett,	5 00		Morrill Greene,	1 00
William C. Taber,	10 00		Charles Ellis,	1 00
Simpson Hart,	2 00		R. Taft,	2 00
Hon. O. Prescott,	5 00		Scott Seagrave,	1 00
J. E. Eddy,	1 00		Dr. J. W. Robbins,	1 00
Charles R. Tucker,	1 00		Bezaleel Seagrave,	1 00
Mrs. Dea. Barker,	50—96	50	Warren Lackey,	2 00
<i>Northbridge</i> , Collection,	11 00		Lewis Taft,	1 00
<i>North Brookfield</i> , Thos. Snell, Jr.	1 50		Rev. S. Clark,	1 00
<i>Pembroke</i> , Collection, by Rev.			Rev. John Orcutt,	1 00
P. Smith,	7 00		Jacob Aldrich,	1 00
<i>Plymouth</i> , Collection in Pilgrim			Seth Aldrich,	1 00
Church,	21 59		Joseph Gaskill,	1 00



<i>Uxbridge</i> , Washington Bolster,	1 00	<i>Whitinsville</i> , Mrs. A. Dudley,	2 00
A. B. Cleaveland,	1 00	P. W. Dudley,	2 00
R. G. Taft,	1 00	Newell Williams,	2 00
Samuel Taft, 3d,	1 00	Amos Whipple,	1 00
Cash, from 10 others,	3 75—72 25	Mrs. Betsey Whitin,	5 00
<i>Ware</i> , W. Hyde,	5 00	C. P. Whitin,	5 00
H. Goodrich,	1 00	William Kendall,	1 00
J. Tolman & Son,	2 00	James McCann,	1 00
Theodore Field,	4 00	William Hunt,	1 00
G. H. Gilbert,	5 00	Elisha Smith,	3 00
C. A. Stevens,	5 00	Hiram Plummer,	2 00
Otis Lane,	2 00	Cyrus Taft,	1 00
L. Demond,	1 00	Rev. L. F. Clark,	1 00
A. H. Laflin,	3 00	O. B. Mallon,	1 00
J. A. Cummings,	3 00	B. Remington,	1 00
John Tolman,	1 00—32 00	Josiah Spring,	1 00
<i>Wareham</i> , Collection, by Rev.		Col. Israel Plummer,	5 00
S. Nott,	6 63	C. C. Remington,	1 00
<i>Webster</i> , Baptist Church, coll.	4 00	R. H. Brown,	1 00
James J. Robinson,	3 00	Edwin Armsby,	2 00
R. O. S. orrs, 2 donations,	6 00	Cash, from 15 others,	7 00—61 00
Rev. L. Cary,	1 00	<i>Williamsburg</i> , Elisha Hubbard,	
L. Robinson,	1 00	Esq.	5 00
P. Keith,	1 00	Dr. Daniel Collins,	5 00
Thomas Jepson,	1 00	S. Warner,	2 00
George H. Bacon,	1 00	Mrs S. Warner,	1 00
Cash, from 6 others,	2 38—20 33	L. Bodman,	2 00
<i>Westborough</i> , Abigail Emmons,	1 00	— Phillips,	2 00
Geo. N. Sibley,	1 50	S. S. Wells,	3 50
James Fay,	1 00	Elijah Nash,	1 00
Jonathan Forbes,	1 00	Dea. William Pomroy,	1 50
Mrs. J. G. Fisher,	10 00	Kingsley Burnell,	1 00
G. Denny,	5 00	Dennis Morton,	1 00
Abijah Stone,	1 00	— Phillips,	3 00
J. R. Fay,	1 00	Erastus Bodman,	3 00
I. M. Adams,	1 00	Cash, from 3 others,	2 00—33 00
Col. M. Grant,	1 00	<i>Windsor</i> , Contribution,	11 57
J. A. Fayerweather,	1 00	<i>Woonsocket</i> , Eli Pond, Sen.	1 00
Dr. B. Pond,	1 00	L. W. Ballou,	1 00
Col. D. Brigham,	1 00	Willis Cook,	2 00
Dea. Thomas Morse,	1 00	Dexter Clark,	2 00
Josiah Fay,	1 00	Rev. John Boyden,	1 00
E. M. Phillips,	1 00	Stephen N. Mason,	5 00
Rev. H. N. Beers,	2 00	John Burnham,	2 00
Col. Josiah Brigham,	1 00	Lewis Whipple,	1 00
Elijah Gleason,	1 00	O. Gellson,	1 00—16 00
Otis Brigham,	2 00	<i>Worcester</i> , Miss Sarah Waldo,	
Benjamin Fay,	3 00	2 donations,	150 00
Salome White,	1 00	Alexander Dewitt,	20 00
O. F. Vinton,	1 00	Hon. John Davis,	3 00
Nahum Fisher,	1 00	Hon. John W. Lincoln,	30 00
Cash, from 15 others,	6 85—48 35	Dr. John Green,	15 00
<i>West Milbury</i> , Amasa Wood,	3 00	Charles G. Prentiss,	10 00
<i>Whitinsville</i> , J. C. Whitin,	5 00	A. H. Wilder,	5 00
Stephen F. Batchelor,	2 00	Hon. Pliny Merrick,	5 00
John T. Willnarth,	1 00	S. Jennison,	2 00
Samuel Fletcher,	1 00	David Scott,	2 00
Ephraim Fletcher,	1 00	Dea. Benjamin Butman,	2 00
Hon. Paul Whitin,	5 00	Timothy Bancroft,	1 00—245 00

## LIFE MEMBERS

Of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, by the payment of \$30 or more,  
by themselves, or by others on their behalf.

N. B. This list does not include Life Members of the *American Colonization Society*, though their subscriptions may have been obtained by our agency, unless they are also Members of this Society; nor memberships subscribed, but not paid.

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| <p>Attleborough, Jonathan Bliss.<br/>Auburn, Rev. M. G. Wheeler.<br/>Beverly, Rev. G. T. Dole.<br/>    Rev. C. T. Thayer.<br/>Boston, Rev. N. Adams, D. D.<br/>    William Appleton.<br/>*Hon. Peter C. Brooks.<br/>*Hon. Martin Brimmer.<br/>    Henry Codman.<br/>    Thomas B. Curtis.<br/>    James C. Dunn.<br/>    Henry Edwards.<br/>    Albert Fearing.<br/>    Rev. E. S. Gannett, D. D.<br/>    James Hayward.<br/>    Eliphalet Kimball.<br/>    George H. Kuhn.<br/>    George H. Loring.<br/>    T. R. Marvin.<br/>    John P. Rice.<br/>    William Ropes.<br/>    Hon. James Savage.<br/>    Robert G. Shaw.<br/>    W. W. Stone.<br/>    Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D. D.<br/>    Thomas Wigglesworth.<br/>Bradford, Samuel Lovejoy.<br/>Cambridge, William Cranch Bond.<br/>    Hon. Edward Everett.<br/>Carlisle, Mrs. Eliza Smith.<br/>Charlestown, Dr. S. Kidder.<br/>Dedham, Rev. Ebenezer Burgess, D. D.<br/>Easthampton, Edward Smith.<br/>East Medway, Dean Walker.<br/>Fairhaven, Capt. Samuel Borden.<br/>Fitchburg, Rev. E. W. Bullard.<br/>    Mrs. M. T. Farwell.<br/>Framingham, Rev. I. N. Tarbox.<br/>Granby, Samuel Ayres, Esq.<br/>Harvard, Mrs. M. B. Blanchard.</p> | <p>Harvard, Edward A. Pearson, Esq.<br/>Ipswich, Miss Anna Dana.<br/>    Rev. Daniel Fitz.<br/>    Nathaniel Lord, Jr.<br/>Lynn, Rev. Parsons Cooke, D. D.<br/>Manchester, Rev. O. A. Taylor.<br/>Medford, Mrs. Sarah Preston.<br/>    Dr. Daniel Swan.<br/>Medway Village, Capt. John Cole.<br/>Milford, Rev. Preston Pond.<br/>Millbury, Simeon Waters, Esq.<br/>Monson, Dea. A. W. Porter.<br/>Nashua, N. H., Thomas W. Gillis.<br/>    Col. L. W. Noyes.<br/>New Bedford, George Howland.<br/>    David R. Greene.<br/>Newburyport, Hon. William B. Banister.<br/>Northampton, Lewis S. Hopkins.<br/>    Asahel Lyman.<br/>Northbridge, Col. Israel Plummer.<br/>Phillipston, Rev. A. E. P. Perkins.<br/>Quincy, Rev. William P. Lunt.<br/>Rockport, Rev. Wakefield Gale.<br/>Rockville, Dea. Timothy Walker.<br/>Sturbridge, Rev. D. R. Austin.<br/>Sudbury, Rev. Josiah Ballard.<br/>Taunton, West, Rev. Alvan Cobb.<br/>Uxbridge, Rev. Samuel Clarke.<br/>    Joseph Day.<br/>    Charles A. Messenger.<br/>    Rev. John Orcutt.<br/>Westboro', Rev. H. N. Beers.<br/>Whitinsville, Dea. John C. Whitin.<br/>Williamsburgh, Rev. S. C. Wilcox.<br/>Worcester, Alexander Dewitt.<br/>    *Hon. J. G. Kendall.<br/>    Hon. John W. Lincoln.<br/>    Hon. S. Salisbury.<br/>    Miss Sarah Waldo.</p> |
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## APPENDIX.

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### LETTER FROM THE HON. JOHN DAVIS TO THE SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY.

*Worcester, May 14, 1849.*

SIR,—I have your note requesting me to address the Colonization Society at their anniversary meeting, and am obliged, for reasons which it is unnecessary to assign, to decline the honor.

I am not very familiar with the transactions of this Society, though I take it for granted that its chief object is to give strength and support to the little Republic of Liberia. I am rejoiced to see the great leading nations taking an interest in this little rising State which has carried with it into the desolate barbarous regions of Africa, civilization, Christianity and public liberty. The number gathered under their banner is not large, but if the precepts of Christianity are in the heart—if the love of liberty has root in the soul—if the intellect is cherished and cultivated, it is impossible they should fail. Their example, their principles and their power must all be felt, and exercise an auspicious influence over the vices and inhumanity of the barbarous tribes which inhabit Central Africa. This little government needs only strength, which it will have at no remote day, to suppress the odious traffic in human beings, carried on upon the coast. Its influence and its principles cannot fail to advance the cause of humanity. I look upon its progress, for these reasons, with great interest, believing it will necessarily elevate and improve the condition of the colored race. Hoping that the efforts of your Association may strengthen all its salutary influences, I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

J. DAVIS.

REV. JOSEPH TRACY.

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### LETTER FROM THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY.

*Cambridge, 28 May, 1849.*

DEAR SIR,—I much regret that the state of my health is such, as to prevent my complying with your wish that I should address the Massachusetts Colonization Society, at their anniversary meeting the present week.

I have for many years felt an interest in the subject of African Colonization. In the winter of 1831, the Legislature of Massachusetts passed a resolution, requesting the Senators and Representatives of the Commonwealth in Congress, to lend their efforts in support of the American Colonization Society. I was led at that time to investigate the subject with some care, and I came to the conclusion that the work which the Society had undertaken was of the highest interest and importance; second to no one of the enterprises undertaken by the philanthropy of the age. The views entertained by me at that time, are set forth in a Speech before the Society, in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, made on the 16th of Jan. 1832.

These impressions were renewed and strengthened a few years since,

when it became my duty, in another capacity, to maintain the rights and interests of the colony of Liberia, in my official correspondence with the British Government at London.

Since that time, the recognition of the political Independence of Liberia, by the leading European powers, is an event well calculated to lead thoughtful persons to contemplate, with new interest, what seems to me one of the most important occurrences of the age; the appearance of a new Republic on the shores of Africa, composed of citizens who by birth are (the greater part of them) our own countrymen; but who will carry to the home of their ancestors, means and facilities for promoting the civilization and Christianization of that continent, which Providence has confided to them and to them alone.

It is unfortunate for the cause of colonization, that it has been considered mainly in direct connection with the condition of the descendants of Africa in this country. I am aware that this was unavoidable under the circumstances of the case. The hope of opening a way to the abolition of slavery, turned the minds of the benevolent to the subject of African colonization in the middle of the last century, but without any attempt, at that time, to carry it into effect. This was the motive, I presume, of most of those, who more than thirty years ago, co-operated in the formation of the American Colonization Society.

But great as this object is, it seems to me subordinate to a direct operation upon Africa itself; the regeneration of which I cannot but think is the path appointed by Providence, for the elevation of the descendants of Africa throughout the world. I am led to the opinion, from all the inquiry I have been able to make, that the difficulty of effecting the regeneration of Africa is exaggerated; that a large part of her population is susceptible of the highest forms of civilization; that the arts of life, as we understand them, already exist in many parts of the continent to a much greater extent than is commonly supposed; that the interior slave trade is the great obstacle which prevents its speedily taking a high place in the family of nations; and that nothing would so effectually remove this cause of demoralization and barbarity, as the introduction of Christianity, and with it the languages, improved arts, and commerce of Europe and America.

These effects have immediately begun to show themselves, wherever the African coast has been colonized from countries disposed in good faith to abolish the slave trade; and I confess I see no other mode for effecting the object.

With cordial wishes for the prosperity of the Society, I remain, dear Sir, your friend and servant,

EDWARD EVERETT.

HON. SIMON GREENLEAF.

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## TO AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS.

The attention of gentlemen connected with Manufactures is requested to the following correspondence:—

*Extract of a Letter from a gentleman extensively engaged in manufactures, to Capt. George Barker, Agent of the American Colonization Society.*

*Providence, April 7, 1849.*

\* \* \* One of my objects in seeing you was, to inquire whether a considerable amount of funds might not be raised through our Manufacturers, in aid of the already very important and rapidly increasing Colony of Liberia.

In Africa are now an immense multitude of human beings, inhabiting,

probably, the largest and most fertile valley in the world, destitute of clothing; and it seems not to have generally occurred to the benevolent individuals who are sending missionaries to that benighted country, that it is almost useless to preach the gospel to naked savages.

The laws of Moses, which preceded the Christian dispensation, inculcated cleanliness, economy and humanity, and have especial reference to attiring the body decently; forbidding, I think, the unnecessary exposure of the person.

It has often occurred to me, that the first thing to be done towards civilizing or Christianizing the Africans, or any other very rude and barbarous people, is to teach them to live comfortably; after which Christianity could easily be engrafted upon them. \* \* \*

The Africans are now idle, because they have few wants; and until they are clothed, and desire clothes and other comforts, you cannot get any regular work out of them, bind them by laws, or spread the gospel and arts of civilization among them to much good effect. \* \* \*

I am very respectfully, yours truly,

J. P. HAZARD.

## R E P L Y .

*Colonization Office, Boston, April 19, 1849.*

J. P. HAZARD, Esq.

Sir,—As you suggest in your letter to Capt. Barker of the 7th instant, manufacturers may do much for Africa by donations of their goods. The experience of our most successful missions shows, not exactly that Christianity cannot precede civilization, but that it cannot advance, among a barbarous people, much faster than it carries civilization along with it; for the vices of barbarism cannot be eradicated, while its indecencies remain. It is of great importance, therefore, that the means of civilized decency be placed within the reach of barbarous tribes, in connection with efforts for their conversion.

This the American Colonization Society is doing, to a very great extent. It is our rule to furnish all emigrants with subsistence for six months after their arrival. Economy requires that far the greater part of their food be purchased in Africa. The most important article is rice; and of this, the greater part is purchased of the natives. We also pay the natives large amounts for other necessary articles, and for labor. As all trade with them is by barter, we are obliged to keep on hand, at the Colonial Store, a large assortment of such goods as they need to buy. For this purpose, we expend thousands of dollars annually in the purchase of bleached and unbleached cottons, cotton stripes, checks and prints, of which the prevailing color is blue; hard ware, cutlery, and other articles. A part is sold to the natives directly, and the remainder to the Liberians, who need the goods for their own use, or as a medium of barter with the natives.

The result is, that the habit of being decently clothed, and furnished with other comforts and means of civilized life, is rapidly spreading among the native tribes. And this not only diminishes some obstacles to the progress of Christianity among them, but creates in their minds a presumption in its favor, as coming through the same channel with their other improvements.

Our trade, however, is not wholly confined to the purchase of provisions. Our native customers have learned to want more goods than the provisions that we need can pay for; and for the excess, we receive ivory, dye-woods, palm oil, and other African products, which we are obliged to bring home for a market. The consequent increase of native industry, especially in the production of palm oil, is very manifest.

Besides the business transacted at the Colonial Store, a much larger amount is done by the Liberian merchants, who purchase goods in this

country, or of vessels trading on the coast, or at the Colonial Store, with which they buy of the natives, whatever they can make useful to themselves, or profitable in commerce.

It is not probable that this commerce can be pushed much in advance of its natural increase, growing out of the increasing extent of our operations. Ever since the discovery of Cape Mesurado by Piedro de Cintra in 1462, and according to some French writers, for more than a century longer, European goods have been constantly offered in that market, by shrewd and enterprising traders; but without producing any material change in the habits of the people. The mere presentation of goods and offer of trade, fails to accomplish the object, even if some are sold; for they are bought for such uses as barbarism can find for them. The fashion must be set by civilized and Christian neighbors, whose superiority is ever before the eyes of the natives, and whom it is an object of ambition to resemble. The increase of a civilizing commerce, therefore, will be in proportion to the growth and multiplication of our settlements. If the Society is enabled to send out the increasing multitudes that call for its aid, more rice must be bought for their subsistence, more cotton must be sold to pay for it, the trade must reach a greater extent of country, new plantations must be opened, more of the natives will have civilized neighbors, and in every way the civilizing influence will be strengthened and more widely diffused. It already extends beyond the line of the settlements, half way, we suppose, to the valley of the Niger; and the more the civilizing power is strengthened, the farther and faster will it spread.

I might here enlarge on the vast field which our operations will open for the sale of American manufactures; but, though that result is sure to come, its increase to such an extent as sensibly to affect the market at home is probably too remote to have much influence as a pecuniary inducement. Yet some who are now engaged in business may very probably live to profit by it.

In view of these facts, manufacturers may be sure that donations of goods suitable for the African market, will work a double benefit. They will, first, transform American slaves into African freemen; and then they will aid in transforming barbarous heathen Africans into civilized African Christians.

Very truly and respectfully yours,

JOSEPH TRACY.

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## LIBERIA AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

### BRITISH OFFICIAL TESTIMONY.

*Extract of a Letter from Sir Charles Holham to the Secretary of the Admiralty, dated "Penelope," at St. Helena, 7th April, 1847, received 26th May, 1847, and published in a Parliamentary Return entitled "Papers relative to the Suppression of the Slave Trade on the Coast of Africa."*

"Before I conclude my observations on the northern part of the coast, I wish to call their Lordship's attention to the Colony of Liberia. On perusing the correspondence of my predecessors, I found a great difference of opinion existing as to the views and objects of the settlers; some even accusing the Governor of lending himself to the slave trade. After discussing the whole subject with officers and others best qualified to judge on the matter, I not only satisfied my own mind that there is no reasonable cause for such a suspicion, but further, that this establishment merits all the support we can give it. Their views may or may not tend to the increase of territory; but so long as they observe their present system of government, both humanity and civilization are directly interested in their progress. It

is only through their means that we can hope to improve the African race ; for commerce, unaided, may sharpen the wits, but will not raise the Negro above his present standard. On the ability of Governor Roberts, their Lordships will best form an opinion by a perusal of his despatch under date of the 10th December, 1846."

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## RELATIONS OF THE SOCIETY TO THE REPUBLIC.

Articles of Agreement between the Republic of Liberia and the American Colonization Society, entered into by the Directors of the Society and the Commissioners of the Republic, in the city of New York, on the 20th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1848; and which, if ratified by the Government of Liberia within the space of twelve months from this date, shall be binding both on the Society and the Republic :

*Article I.* The Society hereby cedes all its public lands within the limits of Liberia to the said Republic, subject to the following provisions, viz :

1. The Government shall allow to emigrants the quantity of land heretofore allowed them by existing regulations, out of any unoccupied or unsold lands; and when the Government sells any of the public lands, every alternate lot, or farm, or section, or square mile or miles, shall be left unsold, to be assigned to emigrants.

2. All sales shall be at public auction to the highest bidder. Lands, after having been offered at auction and unsold, may be sold at private sale, not below a price to be fixed by law.

3. The tracts reserved for emigrants may, with the assent of the Society, be exchanged for others of equal value; or sold, and the proceeds devoted to the purposes of education.

4. The Government of Liberia shall appropriate at least ten per cent. of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to school or educational purposes.

5. The Government of Liberia shall hold the land heretofore appropriated to the Kentucky Society, for the occupancy of emigrants from said State; and the land heretofore assigned to the Mississippi Society shall be held for emigrants from that State; and the Blue Barre territory shall be assigned to emigrants from the State of Louisiana; it being understood that all these lands are to be held by the Republic on the same terms and provisions as the other public lands.

6. The Society shall retain the right of locating emigrants in any of the present settlements.

7. New settlements are to be formed by the concurrence and agreement of the Government of Liberia and the Society.

8. The lands held by the Republic for the occupancy of emigrants shall be exempt from taxation.

9. The Society shall retain possession of one hundred acres of land around the United States building for recaptured Africans, for the use of the United States Government.

10. The Society shall retain the public farm, the colonial store and lot and wharf; also the lot in Greenville; and if requested, the Government shall deed to the Society a lot in Bassa county, and a lot of suitable size in each of the new settlements formed on the coast; which property, and all the improvements which the Society shall make on it, shall be exempt from taxation; but the Society shall take such care of said lots as the citizens are required to take of theirs, in order to prevent their becoming nuisances; and in case of neglect, the town authorities shall be authorized to abate such nuisances at the expense of the Society.

*Article II.* The Society shall have the privilege of introducing and selling in the Republic any and all the articles included in the monopoly of said Republic, the proceeds to be appropriated to the support of emigrants after their arrival in Liberia.

*Article III.* The Government shall allow the Society to introduce all its stores, provisions, and furniture, for the support and use of emigrants, free of duty; and the vessels chartered by the Society and carrying emigrants, shall be free from light house and anchorage duties.

*Article IV.* Recaptured Africans shall be admitted as heretofore, the United States Government making provision for their support.

*Article V.* The Society shall give to the Republic of Liberia the Government House, furniture, and public offices, Fort Johnson, and such munitions of war now in Liberia as were presented by the Government of the United States to the Society.

*Article VI.* These articles may be altered at any time by the mutual agreement of the Directors of the American Colonization Society and the Government of Liberia.

*Article VII.* It is hereby agreed, that after the said Republic shall have acted upon and duly ratified the foregoing articles, as herein provided for, and shall have furnished the Society with the duly authenticated evidence thereof, the Society shall be bound, and hereby binds itself, to execute and transmit to the said Republic such instrument of writing or deed as shall be by said Republic deemed necessary fully to confirm, convey and vest in said Republic the title in fee simple to all the said lands, subject only to the conditions and reservations herein contained.

In testimony whereof, the Commissioners of the said Republic, and the Chairman and Secretary of the Board of Directors, and Secretary of the Society, duly authorized to sign the foregoing agreement, have respectively set their hands and seals in duplicate.

BEVERLY R. WILSON, { [SEAL.]  
JAMES S. PAYNE, { [SEAL.] *Commissioners.*

JOHN MACLEAN, [SEAL.] *Chairman of Board of Directors.*

JOSEPH TRACY, [SEAL.] *Secretary of the Board.*

W. McLAIN, [SEAL.] *Secretary American Colonization Society*

Signed, sealed and delivered in our presence,

M. ST. CLAIR CLARKE.

ELLIOTT CRESSON.

JOHN N. McLEOD.

PAUL T. JONES.

JOHN B. PINNEY.

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## PRESIDENT ROBERTS IN ENGLAND.

*Devonport, Dec. 6, 1848.*

MY DEAR SIR:—Since my return from Paris, my engagements have been so numerous and pressing that I have not been able to send you even a line to advise you of my doings. I am happy, now, however, to inform you that I have succeeded in Europe quite to my satisfaction. The English and French governments especially have been exceedingly kind. I have concluded with the British government a treaty of amity and commerce, which places the Republic upon the footing of the most favored nation.

Upon an application which I had the honor of making to her Majesty's government, they have kindly ordered the British commodore on the African



coast to render to the Republic the necessary assistance to enable the Liberian authorities to remove from their recently acquired territory at New Cesters, the slavers established there. The French government have also placed at our disposal two vessels for the same purpose.

We have every prospect of obtaining from her Majesty's government the necessary assistance to enable us to secure the territory of Gallinas. They have also promised to present to the Republic a small vessel, to be fitted and sent out soon, to be employed against slavers on the Liberian coast, which will enable us, with the pecuniary aid to purchase Gallinas, no doubt thoroughly and effectually to abolish the inhuman traffic in slaves from the entire coast lying between Sierra Leone and Cape Palmas.

At Brussels I found the Government so engaged as not to be able to devote any time to my business, unless I could remain there several days, which I could not conveniently do. I have not been able to visit any of the German States. Chevalier Bunsen, the Prussian Minister in London, informed me that his Government had been notified of the change which had been effected in the political relations of Liberia, and that he was authorized to say that the Prussian Government would follow the example of England and France, and recognize the independence of the Republic. I have addressed a letter through their embassy at London to the Prussian court, asking a recognition, and proposing a commercial treaty. I have every assurance that it will be favorably received, but I must leave Europe without arranging anything definitely with that court. A reply to my communication will be forwarded to Liberia.

I embark to-morrow with my family on board her Majesty's ship *Amazon*, in which vessel the Government have been kind enough to grant me a passage to my own country. Therefore I leave England under many, very many obligations to her Majesty's Government for the kindness and attention I have received at their hands. Not only am I indebted to all the officers of the British Government with whom I have had to do; private individuals also have rendered me important services. Dr. Hodgkin, Samuel Gurney, G. Ralston, George Thompson, and Petty Vaughan, Esq., have been unwearied in their efforts to serve me. Indeed, sir, to name all from whom I have received great attention and kindness during my visit to this country, would be impossible.

I have every reason to believe that my visit to Europe will result in great good to Africa in general, and to Liberia in particular. I found much ignorance here with regard to Liberia, and the operations of the Society, and many sincere good friends of the African race totally misinformed with respect to the real objects of the Colonization Society, and in consequence prejudiced against it. You, however, are aware of these prejudices, and of the arguments used to sustain them. During my sojourn here I have conversed freely with many who hitherto have been violent in their opposition to the Society, and think in many instances I have succeeded in correcting their erroneous impressions.

I cannot fail to mention that in Paris I received great attention and assistance from that unwearied friend to liberty, Hon. George Washington Lafayette. He did all in his power, backed by all the members of his family, to facilitate the objects of my mission. I am sure that it was by his assistance, and the assistance of letters furnished me by his son-in-law, Mr. Beaumont, French Minister at London, to his Government, that I succeeded in arranging my business so quickly at Paris.

I have not time, dear sir, to write another letter; I beg, therefore, that you will inform the Rev. Messrs. McLain, Pinney and Tracy, and Mr. Cresson, of my doings in Europe, as far as I have been able to detail them here. When I reach home, the Lord willing, I will send you and them a full account of my proceedings. I cannot omit to mention a noble and generous act of my friend Samuel Gurney, Esq., of London, who, when I informed him of the

desire of the Liberians to secure the Gallinas, that they might extirpate the slave factories at that place, and effectually abolish the slave trade at that point, and that the natives were disposed to sell the territory, but that the consideration demanded was more than the present ability of the Liberian government to meet, pledged himself for *one thousand pounds* to aid them in the purchase.

I beg that you will remember me kindly to all your family. Say to Messrs. Dodge, Stokes, Altenburg, and your son Anson, that I can never forget their kindness to me during my stay in New York. I shall entertain a grateful remembrance of them as long as I live. I am also under lasting obligations to your dear daughters.

I am, dear sir, yours, &c.,

J. J. ROBERTS.

ANSON G. PHELPS, Esq.

## COLONIZATION AND EMANCIPATION.

At the last annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, the Hon. R. J. Walker, of Mississippi, then Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, said :

"Having long been deeply interested in the Colonization Society, it gives me great pleasure to be present on this occasion. I have carefully watched the progress which Liberia has made. With the greatest satisfaction I have witnessed the good which has been accomplished. But highly as I prize this Society, deeply interested as I am in the prosperity of Liberia, it is not in my power this evening to extend my remarks farther. I have prepared, and propose to offer, the following resolution :

"*Resolved*, That in founding a new republican empire on the shores of Africa, introducing there civilization and Christianity ; in banishing the slave trade from a large portion of its western coast, and accelerating its expulsion from that whole continent ; in opening commerce and intercourse with the savage tribes of the interior, soon to be followed by a rapid advancement in their condition ; in laying the foundation of a system destined to facilitate the ultimate separation of the two races of Ham and Japhet in this confederacy by universal consent, for the great advantage of both, and the gradual and peaceful restoration of the former to the land of their forefathers, regenerated by the light of Christianity, and trained in the principles of our free institutions : and especially in fixing a basis upon which the friends of religion and humanity, of freedom, of the constitution, and of the Union, can every where, in every State, north and south, east and west, unite their efforts for the advancement of the happiness of both races, and at the same time accomplish the glorious purpose of preserving the harmony and perpetuating the union of the States ; the American Colonization Society, embracing the whole country and all its parts, has established a claim upon the efficient aid and zealous co-operation of every lover of his country and of mankind."

The Hon. JOSEPH R. INGERSOLL, of Pennsylvania, seconded the resolution, and addressed the meeting thereupon ; after which it was adopted.

The Hon. ROBERT M. McLANE, of Maryland, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted :

"Whereas the institution of domestic slavery in the United States exists as the creature of local municipal law, so recognized and respected in the Federal Constitution : Therefore—

*"Resolved, That in all action affecting this institution in its social or political aspect, the American citizen and statesman, who reveres the Federal Union, has imposed upon him the most solemn obligations to respect in spirit and letter the authority of such local and municipal sovereignties, and to resist all aggressive influences which tend to disturb the peace and tranquillity of the States that may have created or sanctioned this institution.*

*"Resolved, further, That the efforts of the American Colonization Society to facilitate the ultimate emancipation and restoration of the black race to social and national independence, are highly honorable and judicious, and consistent with a strict respect for the rights and privileges of the citizens of the several States wherein the institution of slavery is sanctioned by municipal law."*

In support of these resolutions, Mr. McLane said :—

It is difficult for any gentleman residing at the seat of the Federal Government, and looking at the great question which agitates the North and the South, not to feel great concern and increasing anxiety as to the result. Every other question seems unavoidably subsidiary to this.

As one of the friends of the American Colonization Society, I desire to have it distinctly understood at the outset, that I desire to interfere with no vested rights; and yet, that I look to and desire the elevation of the whole colored race, and its restoration to all the privileges of civil and social independence on the shores of Africa. I could not stand here and advocate the interest and claims of this Society, if I had in view any object subordinate to this.

That we may speak right and be understood right, that we may labor right and stand right in the public estimation, it is important that we should *start right*. I have written the resolution which I have the honor to offer, for this very purpose. We regard slavery as a civil institution, regulated by the laws of the States in which it exists. It is no part of our business to interfere with these laws, or with the rights and interests of any body. The Society has never interfered with slavery in any way. It has rigidly adhered to the line of operations laid down in its Constitution. It stands aloof from all agitation—it leaves the laws and institutions as it finds them.

In view of all the agitation which exists in the United States on the subject of slavery, the Society has gone and still goes steadily onward in its gentle, constitutional work; laboring, however, under great embarrassments, having been opposed both by the North and South, chained as it were at every step, by the influences of fanaticism on the one hand, and by the ultra slavery notions, that the negro cannot, under any circumstances whatever, be elevated, on the other.

Here, then, we stand, bound by the very Constitution of the Society not to interfere with the relation of master and slave, in any way whatever; leaving all civil questions to the persons and powers to which of right they belong.

With this reservation, this definition of our policy and purposes, I am ready to go with the best and the foremost in all wise and prudent efforts looking to the welfare of the African race! And there has never been any scheme proposed which promises as much as this Society does. I go for it with all my heart and all my influence.

If we look at the missionary character of the Society, we are persuaded it is doing a work for Africa which cannot be done in any other way. If we look at its social influence, we see it doing for the colored people in this country and in Africa, what can never be done otherwise. If we look at it as a civil institution, or rather as aiding the colored people to form a political state, we behold through its agency a new Republic, prosperous and happy! There is a grand exhibition of what this Society has done, and can yet do! I would that the United States Government had been the *first* to step for-

ward and acknowledge Liberia as an independent political empire in the world!

When the American citizen looks abroad over Europe and Asia, he finds people standing as high as the highest in the list of this world's worthies, who can know the African as a man, as a man made in the image of his Maker; finds Governments that can acknowledge the Republic of Liberia as a fellow among the nations entitled to the favor of the list; and shall we, because we have inherited a social evil connected with this race; shall we, a people who have spread out, from settlements on the Atlantic, to the shores of the Pacific, shall we be intimidated by this social evil at home, and therefore shut out the light which shines from that lone star on the African Coast?

Whatever the political excitements of the day may be, and however fiercely, the contest may be waged, looking upon the dark and gloomy picture, every one who sympathises with the American Colonization Society may know and feel that he can respect the rights of every American citizen, and yet each man in his own home can labor for the improvement of the colored race, for their restoration to freedom, their social elevation and civil independence!

What northern man can see the degraded condition of the free people of color there, and not feel that their degradation is partly his own responsibility? And seeing this, who will shrink from doing all in his power for bettering their condition?

Whatever others may do, I am determined to labor on for this cause. Those who have gone before me, have set me a noble example. Maryland stands pledged to this work. Maryland in Liberia is a flourishing colony, planted by an appropriation by the Legislature of Maryland, with Maryland people, and to the honor and glory of the State! I am proud to stand here and tell of what my State has done, to mention her annual appropriation of \$10,000 to the Colonization Society of Maryland, and I wish every State in the Union would do the same! Where is the difficulty? The States have no doubtful powers. At home they are sovereign, they can do what they please—if the free people are a tax, they can help them to a place where they will be MEN. If these 30 States were to vie with each other in this noble work, they would give a practical illustration of this question—a practical demonstration of the success which may be enjoyed!

If we pass now to consider the condition of the African race even in the free States, and to inquire what can be done for them, we shall make the discovery that they are going down lower and lower; even in New York, where so many spires point to Heaven, and such beautiful evidences of civilization smile upon us, who can deny that the race has gone down year after year, politically, socially and in numbers? On them rests a moral misfortune; there is no power at work to remove it. There is not a citizen of that State that can look at home and not feel and see that the very nature of things is driving the African race down into material misery—hope is gone, and fate rests upon them. And yet in this race, when they are cared for, and placed in different circumstances, hope springs up and life assumes new worth. We then can help them. The free race are in our power.

May I not ask this assembly, may I not ask all here, and every where, who are in the habit of giving, if the charity that is the most pressing, is not that which is presented by this state of things?

I wonder, when I see the American people nursing and caring for the Indians in our midst, and the American Legislature making immense appropriations of money to transport them beyond our borders, carrying them away to the beautiful prairies of the west, removing them from contact with our own people, furnishing them with provisions, schools, printing presses, books, bibles, teachers, the plow and the anvil; when I see our government for these purposes appropriating hundreds of thousands annually to elevate

this race, I wonder why they should do less for the African race. We have federal power in the one case, why not in the other? Does not philanthropy in the one case call as loudly as in the other? Why then should we not carry them and theirs to the land of their forefathers? This is a work of the nation, in which all may unite.

One word more and I have done. Before our revolution, there were men who worked out that problem. They saw that this continent would all be needed for the Caucasian race. They prayed that the slave trade might be stopped then.

May we not feel in looking back and say, would that it had then been stopped? Shall we not now do all that we can to repair the wrong? Shall we not labor on to relieve ourselves and our children from the evils which have followed?

A suggestion has been made, which it becomes us all to heed, which should be remembered by all those who manufacture public sentiment;—would the condition of the colored race be less wretched if the American Union did not exist? Would they be benefited by the dissolution of this Union? They now feel a sense of security wherever the star spangled banner floats! Does any body believe that were we scattered asunder they could be better situated?

These reflections no man ought to lose sight of! Every man, of whatever color, owes to this Union a responsibility great beyond whatever he has conceived of! By upholding and aiding this Society in its great and benevolent work, he may exert an influence for the perpetuity of the Union not possible in any other way.

Let then the rich here pour in their abundance, and the poor give of their poverty! We perceive by the Report that a great work needs to be done this year. It cannot be done without means. The resources of the Society ought to be greatly enlarged. The whole country ought to rise and pour into the treasury, until the hand of kindness and aid could be given to every person who wants to go to Liberia!

## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION OF MASSACHUSETTS, JUNE 23, 1847.

Whereas the American Colonization Society has established, on the western coast of Africa, the colony of Liberia, which, notwithstanding some errors of management and some unavoidable calamities, has been, on the whole, successful and useful, furnishing a satisfactory home to several thousands of free colored people and emancipated slaves, excluding slavery from the soil which it occupies, expelling the slave trade from several hundred miles of coast, preventing wars, and promoting the extension of civilization and Christianity among the natives:

And whereas, though the free people of color in the United States have an undoubted right to remain in this their native land, and to receive kind, courteous and Christian treatment, yet, as their actual condition is in many respects disadvantageous, and, notwithstanding all that they or we can do, is likely to remain so for an indefinite time to come, while such of them as are of suitable character may improve their condition and increase their usefulness by emigrating to the land of their fathers:—

*Resolved*, That such of them as desire to emigrate, ought to be encouraged, and if they need it, aided in their enterprise.

And whereas we are informed that several hundreds of slaves have the offer of freedom on condition of emigrating to Liberia, and that the said slaves are desirous to avail themselves of that offer:—

*Resolved*, That while we re-affirm all that we have said in former years, condemning the institution of slavery and deprecating its continuance; and while we do not admit that any condition ought to be annexed to the offer of freedom; yet, in the judgment of this Association, such slaves as have the said conditional offer and choose to accept it, ought to receive such assistance as they need for that purpose.

*Resolved*, That it be suggested, as heretofore, to pastors and churches friendly to this work, to aid it by taking up collections in behalf of the funds of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, on or near the anniversary of our National Independence, or in such other way, or at such other time, as each may find most convenient.

## CONSTITUTION

OF THE

### MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I. This Association shall be called THE MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY, and shall be auxiliary to the American Colonization Society;—and its sole object shall be, to colonize, on the coast of Africa, free people of color, with their own consent.

ART. II. All members of any County Colonization Societies in Massachusetts shall be members of this Society; and all persons who pay two dollars a year shall be members; and all who shall pay thirty dollars at one time, shall be Life Members of this Society.

ART. III. The officers of the Society shall be a President, three or more Vice Presidents, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent, Treasurer, Auditors, and a Board of Managers, which shall consist of nine persons, five of whom shall form a quorum. The Corresponding Secretary and General Agent shall act under the advice and direction of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur between the annual meetings, in the officers of the Society; and shall direct the Treasurer to pay over to the American Colonization Society, or other kindred institutions, such sums as may be in the Treasury from time to time, and for such specific objects as they may deem most worthy of support; and to pursue any other measures which the interests of the Society may require.

ART. IV. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society in Boston, on Wednesday of the week of the religious anniversaries, at 3 o'clock, P. M., or at such other time as the Board of Managers may appoint; when the officers shall be chosen, the Treasurer shall render an account of his receipts and disbursements, and the Board of Managers shall make a Report of their doings.

ART. V. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting of the Society, on recommendation of the Board of Managers.

## Constitution of the American Colonization Society.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY."

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in co-operation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

ART. 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a Member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ART. 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ART. 5. There shall be a Board of Directors, composed of the Directors for life and of Delegates from the several State Societies and Societies for the District of Columbia and Territories of the United States. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one Delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year previous to the annual meeting.

ART. 6. The Board shall annually appoint a Secretary, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be honorary members of the Board, having a right to be present at its meetings and to take part in the transaction of its business; but they shall not vote, except as provided in Article 7.

ART. 7. The Board of Directors shall meet annually in Washington, immediately after the annual meeting of the Society, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee. Seven Directors shall form a quorum. But if, at any annual meeting, or meeting regularly called, a less number be in attendance, then five members of the Executive Committee, with such Directors, not less than four, as may be present, shall constitute a Board, and have competent authority to transact any business of the Society; provided, however, that the Board thus constituted shall carry no question unless the vote be unanimous.

ART. 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment, or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ART. 9. This Constitution may be amended, upon a proposition to that effect by any of the Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society, three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.